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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
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VOL. LXII.--NO. 98. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,643

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

The chief surgeon of Shafter's army reports fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital at Santiago on the 11th inst., and since that time a number of additional cases. —— Shafter says he will open at noon to-morrow (to-day) on the Spaniards in Santiago if the place is not surrendered by that time. —— Blanco is said to have attempted to commit suicide when he learned of the destruction of Cervera's ships; there are about 70,000 troops in the city. —— Two companies of the Second North Carolina volunteers, now at Raleigh, have been ordered to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, one to Port Royal, one to Tybee, and two to St. Augustine. —— The Southern Express Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co. are cited to appear before the N. C. R. R. Commission to answer complaints of over-charging by forcing payment of revenue stamp tax. —— Spanish army in Havana protest against propositions for peace. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call quoted at 1½@1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 3-16c; flour quiet and barely steady; wheat—spot firm; No. 2 red 90c; corn—spot easy; No. 2 37⅝c; rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1.35@1.40; spirits turpentine quiet a 26½@27c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 73 deg.; 8 P.M., 76 deg.; maximum, 81 deg.; minimum, 68 deg.; mean, 74 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .40; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 4.13 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 6 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Very heavy rains have fallen in Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, where they continue this morning. The weather is clear in the Mississippi valley and Western districts. It is much cooler in Georgia. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: Georgia, West Point, 1.64; Waynesboro, 2.14; Augusta, 2.74; Albany, 2.14; Savannah, 3.14; Allapaha, 1.98; Eastman, 1.84; Fort Gaines, 1.88; Millen, 2.04; Thomasville, 2.56; Charleston, S. C., 1.18; Batesburg, S. C., 1.17; Eufaula, Ala., 2.00.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The pressure has increased some in the east Gulf and Atlantic States, and elsewhere it has decreased slightly, with highest along the North Atlantic coast and lowest in the middle Gulf. The Gulf storm is apparently losing energy, although the weather continues unsettled throughout the Southeast and thence north, with rain falling at a few scattered points. General rains have continued in all Atlantic States, being very heavy in Florida, Georgia and Massachusetts. Rain has also occurred in southern Texas, the middle Mississippi valley and upper Lake region. It is cooler in the lower Mississippi valley and much warmer in the South Atlantic States. Fair weather prevails to-night only to the westward of the Mississippi.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Showers; warmer in western portions; light easterly winds.

Port Almanac—July 14,

Sun Rises	4.53 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.17 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 41 M.
High Water at Southport	4.56 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.26 P. M.

The Spanish army is top-heavy. There are too many generals in it.

The vultures which are now feeding on the dead along the Cuban shore are under obligations to Weyler.

It is announced from Washington that the full amount, $200,000,000, of bonds had been sold, and all in lots of $5,000 and less.

Japan is aspiring to be a sea power, and she will. She is having eleven warships built in other countries, most of them in England, and they are to be of the best build.

Admiral Cervera and his officers will be confined at Annapolis, where the old gentleman will have the freedom of the grounds and the attention of the servants, a sort of prisoner in State, as it were.

We admire the candor of the editor of the New Orleans *States*. Noting the propensity of the Spaniards for lying he adds "but it must not be forgotten that we are fair, average liars ourselves."

Now since Cervera's fleet has "disappeared Westward," and there are no more Spanish ships floating around, there is about as much clamor to lift the submarine mines out of our harbors as there was to plant them. Some people are never satisfied unless they are making a noise. But the skippers would doubtless feel better if these old things were pulled out.

Col. Cortejo, who was released from McPherson barracks, said after he returned to Havana that he noticed as he went through the country friendly manifestations for Spain, and that he frequently heard the expression "hail to Spain." But the Colonel's ear is not an expert on English pronunciation. The expression that he heard was a good deal warmer than hail.

A joke from the Cleveland Ohio, *Leader*, is going the rounds of the English papers, and Englishmen are laughing over it heartily. We do not know what the joke is, but it is a tribute to the joke artisan of the *Leader* that he could build a joke opaque enough to go the rounds in England.

It is said that the substitution of electric street cars for horse cars in cities is abating the fly nuisance. Flyologists assert that flies are incubated in the horse stables. Are they all horse-flies?

The first Cuban edition of the New York *Journal* was issued at Siboney, on the 10th inst. Editor Hearst is a hustler, and expects soon to issue a Santiago edition.

An English paper says that "one hundred centenarians die in England yearly." They don't do that way in this country. They never die more than once over here.

Santiago's Morro Castle was built in 1640. It has been pounded some but never before by the American modern gun. It will tumble to that.

Six batteries of light artillery have been added to Gen. Shafter's army at Santiago. The Spaniards will not make light of that.

Somebody must have a corner on the chalk market in Chicago. The town is threatened with a milk famine.

Gun practice for the boys of the navy comes high, but it pays.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. R. Stone & Co.—Drugs.
R. R. Love & Bro.—Grocers.
Friday—Excursion on Black river.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

I. Shrier—Store for rent.
T. D. Love—Shipments solicited.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Rev. B. Lacy Hoge, of Selma, will preach at the First Baptist church Sunday. He is a preacher of great ability.

— In the list of patents issued on July 12 was one for an awning frame patented by Mr. John W. Zimmerman, of this city.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— A dog believed to have been mad was shot by Mr. F. L. Huggins yesterday evening at the residence of Mrs. Joe Mitchell on Fourth street between Market and Dock.

— Southside Baptist Sunday school will give an annual excursion to Carolina Beach to-morrow. Boat will leave at 9:15 A. M. and 3 P. M. Be sure to go, if you want to have a good time.

— Mr. T. D. Love, a popular young business man, has started out for himself at 24 North Market street, formerly occupied by Messrs. R. R. Love & Bro. He will handle cotton, naval stores, and general country produce.

— Brooklyn is to have a new industry, in the shape of a canning factory, to be opened by Mr. O. M. Fillyaw at the rear of his store. Tomatoes will be the principal article canned. A part of the machinery is already in place.

— Contractor Thad. F. Tyler is progressing finely with the two buildings he is erecting for Mrs. Geo. G. Lewis on Second street between Chesnut and Mulbery. The foundations of both have been laid and the frames will soon be up.

Three Cases Disposed Of.

There were three cases before Mayor Wright yesterday. Henry Jordan was arraigned for riding a wheel without a bell. However he was recognized until Saturday. Bert Croom was fined $2.50 and costs for disorderly conduct. Julius Mitchell was proven guilty of drunkenness and fined $2.00 and costs. He was allowed until July 30th to pay the fine.

Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge.

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes:

"Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, who is at White Sulphur Springs, is very feeble. His condition is such that his death at any time would occasion little or no surprise. Dr. Hoge has been declining for more than a year past. He is in his eightieth year and is serving his fifty-fourth year as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He is the only pastor this church ever had and this is the only pastorate he ever had.

— Messrs. A. M. Herring and B. S. Sheppard, of Garland, were among yesterday's visitor to the STAR office.

ORDER OF RED MEN.

Ceremonies and Festivities Attending the Visit of the Great Incohenee.

THE HON. ROBT. T. DANIEL.

Great Gathering in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium—Many Palefaces Present. Eloquent Address—Grand Banquet at the Wigwam.

The sanguine anticipations of Wilmington Red Men are being most pleasantly realized in the visit of their Great Incohenee now being paid them. The ceremonies and festivities planned for the occasion by the committees from Cherokee and Eyota Tribes are being carried out much as foreshadowed in yesterday's STAR.

The distinguished visitor, Hon. Robt. T. Daniel, of Griffin, Ga., arrived here on the 12.05 Carolina Central train yesterday from Washington, D. C. He was met by a delegation of Red Men, the personnel of which was published yesterday. They drove at once to the residence of Mr. Sol. Sternberger in whose hospitable home Mr. Daniel is being entertained.

After dinner the party drove down to Wrightsville sound in carriages, and thence on the Seacoast train to Ocean View beach. While there Mr. S. H. Fishblate put his commodious cottage at their disposal and extended many highly appreciated courtesies.

On their return trip the party stopped at Stokeley's place and partook heartily of a sumptuous oyster roast.

In the Auditorium.

At 8.30 o'clock last night a goodly company of Red Men and palefaces assembled in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium to hear the Great Incohenee's address on the organization, purposes and work of the Improved Order of Red Men. To say that it was an able and eloquent effort is inadequate. There was a delightful and chaste flow of language, the delivery of which was in every way in keeping with the speaker's enviable reputation as an orator.

The first feature of the exercises was a piano overture by Miss Mamie Canady who served through the entire exercises most acceptably as accompanist. Past Sachem J. J. Hopkins was master of ceremonies and acquitted himself admirably. There was the singing of the opening ode by the Red Men and the invoking of the Great Spirit by Prophet J. R. Davis. The two lodges then sang the visitation ode after which C. P. Lockey, Esq., in an appropriate speech, introduced the speaker.

Mr. Daniel expressed much gratification and appreciation for the cordial reception and pleasant entertainment being accorded him here. Although in a strange city he was in the hands of a brotherhood linked together as firm as adamant and as eternal as the ages. He referred enthusiastically to the numerous evidences of prosperity and enterprise apparent in every part of Wilmington and vicinity—a city he declared noted for its enterprise and hospitality. There was an eloquent reference to the city's churches, schools, manufacturies and shipping interests—handmaidens of the Red Man's motto, "Freedom, friendship and charity." The origin and growth of the Order of Red Men was traced from the Boston Sons of Liberty, way back in the colonial period throughout the Revolution to the war of 1812, when the name of Red Men was adopted. Thence to 1834, when in Baltimore, the order was reorganized under the title of Improved Order of Red Men. The highly salutary influence of the order for freedom and religious liberty and good government during the early days of our republic was jealously portrayed by Mr. Daniel. He illustrated the recent rapid growth of the order by the statement that in 1880 there were 20,000 Red Men in the United States and now there are more than 200,000. They pay out annually for the relief of needy members and widows and orphans more than a half million dollars. Referring to the work of the order, the speaker declared that never had richer seed been sown or a grander harvest garnered.

The address held the audience with close and enthusiastic attention throughout and was followed with some closing ceremonies, after which the Red Men and their guest repaired to the wigwam, where a sumptuous banquet embracing quite a variety of delicious edibles and refreshments.

This morning the distinguished visitor will be carried to Carolina Beach, and this afternoon he will leave for his home at Griffin, Ga.

The visit of the Great Incohenee will be long remembered by Wilmington Red Men as a most notable and enjoyable event in the history of their lodges.

The Case Was Dismissed.

Yesterday Henry Williams, colored, was arraigned before Justice J. M. McGowan to answer the charge of the larceny of clothing from Charles Durham some time during May. Williams was arrested Tuesday night by special Constable McFarland. However, 'Squire McGowan ruled that there was not evidence sufficient to warrant binding the accused over to the Criminal Court and dismissed the case.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. D. J. Bledsoe, of Stedman, was here yesterday.

— Mr. R. F. Corbett, of Alpine, was here yesterday.

— Miss Irene Simpson, of Point Caswell, is visiting in the city.

—Mr. W. J. Powell, of Clinton, was among yesterday's visitors to this city.

— Mr. I. T. Alderman, of Tomahawk, was among yesterday's visitors to the city.

— Messrs. M. L. and F. P. White and R. V. Leonard, of Shallotte, were here yesterday.

—Miss Adelaide Ethredge, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting Mrs. C. C. Foard at Atlantic View.

—Editor Jno. A. Oates, Jr., of Fayetteville, was among the Fayetteville excursionists yesterday.

— Second Quartermaster W. R. Middleton, of the Cape Fear Signal Station, was up to the city yesterday.

— Messrs. D. Jackson, of Lydia, Sampson county, and A. S. Kirby, of Southport, were in the city yesterday.

— Mr C. D. McGowan, of Willard, was a STAR visitor yesterday. He reports good crops, but rather too much rain.

— Mr. Claude Holliday, a popular young gentleman of Clinton, is spending a few days on Wrightsville Beach.

— Miss Maude Pattison, of Burgaw, and Miss Mattie A. Hawes, of Atkinson, were among yesterday's excursionists.

—Miss Maggie and Jennie Giddens, of Clinton, are visiting the family of Capt. J. C. Slocumb, 614 Walnut street.

— Misses Bettie Beaman and Bessie Patrick, two charming young ladies of Clinton, were among the visitors to the city yesterday.

— Mrs. W. A. Farriss, wife of the proprietor of the Palace Bakery, has recovered from protracted sickness with malarial fever.

— Mr. George Manson, of Southport, passed through the city yesterday en route home from a visit of several weeks in Newbern.

— Mr. J. E. Royal, a successful Clinton merchant, was among the excursionists yesterday and paid this office a pleasant visit.

— Miss Bessie Powell, of Raleigh, who has been here on a visit to Miss Amy Merritt, has returned home accompanied by Miss Merritt.

— Among the STAR's visitors yesterday were Messrs. J. J. Eakins, Moore's Creek; J. H. White, Shallotte; and J. W. S. Robinson, Delta.

— Dr. H. M. McDonald, of La Grange, who is spending some time at the seaside resorts, was one of the visitors to the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. J. H. White, of Shallotte, one of the oldest subscribers to this paper, was a welcome visitor yesterday. Regularly for over a quarter of a century he has been a reader of the STAR.

— Hospital Steward W. A. Cross, who has been on duty at Fort Caswell, has been ordered to report for duty at the United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe, and was here yesterday on his way to his new post.

— Dr. Joe Whitehead, who for a long time held a responsible position in the Transportation Department of the Atlantic Coast Line, but who is now practicing medicine in Rocky Mount, was in the city yesterday making business calls.

SCHEDULE B. TAXES COMING IN.

The Receipts This Year Expected to Exceed Those of 1897.

Sheriff French continues to collect Schedule B taxes. Two doctors reported and settled yesterday. They said they had read the story in the STAR yesterday morning about the prospect for jailing the professional men for default in the payment of this tax. Of course, they knew that the sheriff was only jesting about the jail, but the story served as a reminder.

The past several days Mr. French has had the assistance of Mr. W. H. Shaw in recording the Schedule B tax. The sheriff is suffering from rheumatism in his hand and wrist.

Last year the amount of this tax collected in New Hanover county was $6,086.56. Of this amount the county received $2,137.22 and the State $3,949.34. It is thought that the receipts this year will be somewhat in excess of this amount.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Four marriage licenses were issued to colored couples yesterday. The names of one couple are withheld by special request as they are anxious to keep their marriage a secret for a while. The other three are Julius C. Lee to Annie C. Cowan; Will E. Price to Hattie B. Lowery and P. A. Herbert to Evelene Meares. A license was also issued late Tuesday evening for the marriage of Ellis B. Farah, a Syrian, to Mrs. Annie M. Robbins and the ceremony was performed Tuesday night at the bride's home. The festivities continued until a late hour.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

BASE BALL AT HILTON.

Game Between Junior Teams of Fayetteville and Wilmington—Called at End of Fifth Inning.

The weather was not favorable yesterday afternoon for base ball, but it did not prevent the Fayetteville-Wilmington game from being called at Hilton park at the appointed hour. The management was well satisfied, too, with the crowd that turned out, for there were quite enough present to show that Wilmington can appreciate a good game of ball by juniors.

Umpire Norcum Sweeny cried "play ball" at half past three o'clock, and the playing began in a drizzling rain with Fayetteville at the bat. At 5 o'clock it was raining so that it was thought best to stop playing and the game was called at the end of the fifth inning with a score of 4 to 2 in favor of Wilmington; Fayetteville having been at the bat five times and Wilmington four.

Both teams did good playing as will be seen from the score. For Wilmington, Wood's work in the box could not have been improved on, and E. Moore's catching also won the admiration of all spectators. McLaurin on scond base did good all round work, besides making a beautiful double play to Dock on first base. W. Moore held third base with distinguished ability.

Fayetteville had some fine players, too. Pitcher MacRae's curves were beautiful, but just a little lacking in speed Catcher Haigh did thorough work. McNeill's center fielding was beautiful, and a running fly that he made provoked much enthusiasm.

The teams played as follows:

Fayetteville.	Position.	Wilmington.
Haigh	c	Moore, E.
MacRae	p	Wood
Goddard	1b	Dock
McNeill	2b	McLaurin
Calis	3b	Moore, W.
Benton	ss	Sellers
Owen	lf	Jordan
McNeill	cf	Smallbones
Gordon	rf	Abram

EXCURSIONISTS IN THE CITY.

Many Visitors From Fayetteville and Clinton—Spent the Day Pleasantly Despite the Rain.

The city was thronged with excursionists yesterday. They made a brave effort to have a good time, but the weather, especially in the afternoon, interfered with their plans very materially.

The excursion from Clinton, managed by Messrs W. S. and D. M. Partrick, arrived at 10:40 with about 250 passengers The train did not go through to Wrightsville Beach, but many of the excursionists took advantage of the convenient schedules and made trips to the two beaches. The train left at 8 o'clock last night on its return trip.

The Fayetteville excursionists were due to arrive at 10.15 A. M. but were twenty or thirty minutes late. The passengers, of whom there were five or six hundred, were brought to this side of the river where they took the cars for Wrightsville Beach. The excursion was run by the railroad, and the crowd were made up largely of the three Baptist Sunday schools of Fayetteville. The excursionists left the city last night shortly after 7 o'clock.

There will be another excursion today, run by Hatch Brothers. It will bring passengers from points between Goldsboro and Rose Hill, and will go through to the beach.

Land Sale Yesterday.

Yesterday at noon Mr. Dan. D. Cameron, as commissioner, sold at public auction a lot at the corner of Fourth and Queen streets. The purchaser was Mr. J. S. Sneeden and the price paid was $450. The sale was made by authority of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county in the case of Thos. W. Green, administrator of W. R. Green, deceased, vs. E. L. Green et al.

Sunday School Excursion.

There was a steady rain yesterday at the hour for Bladen street M. E. Sunday School to go on its annual excursion to Carolina Beach, but the excursion was not given up. Something near a hundred people purchased tickets and the day proved more pleasant than was expected from its threatening beginning. Mr. A. P. Merritt, the popular superintendent of the school, and other officers attended.

Death of a Little Child.

The STAR sympathizes with Sergeant and Mrs. L. A. Hewlett in the loss of their infant son, Louis Franklin, who passed into rest last night at 6.30 o'clock at the age of eighteen months. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock this afternoon from Sergeant Hewlett's residence, 613 Church street, and the interment will be made at Masonboro Sound.

Carolina Yacht Club.

There will be a club frolic at the Carolina Yacht Club, on Wrightsville beach, to-morrow night. Dancing will be indulged in until the last train. Everybody may expect a delightful evening. The club frolics always afford great enjoyment to the visitors, and Carolina Yacht Club is especially successful in its social functions.

Pipkin's excursion from Wilmington to Washington, Norfolk and Baltimore will leave A. C. L. depot at 8:30 A. M., Tuesday, July 19th; returning, it will leave Washington Thursday evening, giving two whole days and one night in the beautiful capital city of the nation. Fare to Washington $6.00, to Norfolk and Old Point $3.00.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Orders Received Detailing Six Companies for Service at Certain Points.

DESTINATIONS NOT GIVEN.

Hospital Management to be Investigated. Paymaster Arrives—Other Raleigh News—A Circular to Populists. Negro Troops.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 12.

W. S. Cayton, who received his honorable discharge from the U. S. army, July 2nd, off Santiago, arrived here last night. He witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet from a hospital relief ship on which he returned from Cuba. He gives a vivid description of the battle in which the rough riders participated.

The equipment for the Second regiment has about all arrived. The regiment expects to leave here within a few days, but the cause of the belief is not known.

The regiment is having a warm time here. The management of the hospital is being severely roasted since the unfortunate death of Private Roper, the cause of which is said to have been negligence on the part of the corps. The sanitary arrangements are poor, and this is also drawing unfavorable comment.

Editor Bailey's unfortunate remarks about the Catholic Church are still much talked about. He attempts in this morning's *News and Observer* to defend his position, but it meets with worse comment.

One hundred negro troops from Asheville will pass here to-night at 1.40 en route to Fort Macon.

It is stated here that 100 men under Capt. Turney of Hampton, Va., are to be sent here for duty, but the object of this is not known and it is thought to be a mistake. The statement reached here in a special from Hampton to the Petersburg *Progress*.

Judge Leigh Watts, of Portsmouth, consumed the morning session of the Railroad Commission speaking on the S. A. L.'s answer.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Orders for the Second regiment came this afternoon and the entire regiment is disappointed. Col. Burgwyn received orders from Atlanta to detail six companies for service at certain points, the names of which are refused to the press. The companies detailed are: First battalion, Company A, of Fayetteville, Captain Huske; Company D, of Greensboro, Captain Gray; the Third battalion in its entirety, Company F, of Lumberton, Captain Cobb; Company C, of Lenoir, Captain Jones; Company I, of Tarboro; Captain Jeffreys; Company M, of Murphy, Captain Cooper. Though the destinations are not given it is understood that two companies will go to Fort McPherson, two to Tybee Island and two to St Augustine. Major Cotton and Adjutant Wooten will both leave camp.

At the request of regimental surgeons an investigation will be made into the hospital management to find out who was at fault when private Roper escaped, causing his death. The court of investigation appointed is Major Dixon of Shelby, Captain MacRae of Wilmington and Lieutenant Smith of Asheville.

Major Louis Knapp, paymaster, U. S. Army, arrived this afternoon and began paying the regiment for June.

Auditor Ayer is issuing a circular to Populists and voters of North Carolina, entitled, "Is the Democratic party honest." This is the first campaign gun for the Populists.

FIGHTING THE SPANIARDS.

Letters from Sailors in the Fleet Off Santiago de Cuba.

Capt. S. M. Holt, a clever seafaring man, now in port, is in receipt of the following letters from Santiago de Cuba, written shortly after the big naval engagement:

SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 6, 1898.

Capt. S. M. Holt, Wilmington, N. C.:

DEAR FRIEND—You ought to have been with us in the last fight. What we did for the Spaniards was enough. It was the greatest fight that ever has been fought. We are going to kill every Spaniard before we leave. Old Tom is with me. You met him in New York about six years ago. He has made a noble fighter and is all grit. He wants to put a note in my letter for you. I wish we could have another good fight. I like to see their boats explode and see the yellow devils swim. Your friend,
JOHN P. SMITH,
On board battle ship Texas.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6th, 1898.

DEAR CAPT. HOLT.—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me, but as John was writing, I will send a note also. I enjoyed the fight on the 3rd. We wiped them off the face of the earth. I will have to close now, as I go to mess in a few minutes.
Yours truly,
THOS. JONES.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK.

A Great Opportunity to Pay a Visit to the Camp.

The very low rates named by the Seaboard Air Line to Atlanta, Ga., on account of the Reunion of the Confederate Veterans, July 20th to 23rd, of about one cent per mile, together with a like rate from Atlanta to Chickamauga, given by the W. & A. R. R., afford an opportunity for seeing the Park and paying a visit to friends in camp which cannot be equalled. Tickets on sale to Atlanta, from all principal points, July 17th-19th inclusive, good until July 31st. Apply to Ticket Agents, or to T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

STATE'S FARMING INTERESTS

Bright Prospects for Corn, Peanuts and Rice On New Hanover and Brunswick Farms.

Mr. G. H. Cannon, supervisor of Castle Haynes plantation and the Cape Fear State rice farms was in the city yesterday afternoon and talked quite interestingly to a STAR representative, of the State's penitentiary farming interests in this vicinity. He said that on the three Cape Fear rice farms he has 250 acres planted in rice with every indication of very fine crops. Much of the rice is already one and a half and two feet tall. On the Castle Haynes plantation he has about 160 acres planted in peanuts and 400 acres in corn. These crops he says are also very promising. About 50 convicts are working on the rice farms and 60 at Castle Haynes. A number of those at the latter place are being put to work in the phosphate mines as the farm work slacks up by reason of laying by the crops.

Mr. Cannon divides his time between Castle Haynes and the rice farms, spending about three days every week at each of the two farms.

TO ENTERTAIN THE ORPHANS.

The Four Lodges of Odd Fellows Inaugurating Plans for the Recreation of the Children.

Wilmington's four lodges of Odd Fellows are inaugurating a movement looking to the bringing of the orphans in the Goldsboro Orphan's Home to Wilmington on their annual outing. It is the custom to bring them to Wilmington about mid-summer every year for a few weeks' sojourn by the sea. There will be a joint meeting of the committees from the four lodges in the lodge room of Wilmington Lodge No. 139 Thursday evening, the object of which will be to make definite arrangements for entertaining the orphans. It is thought that they will be here early in August. There are about 35 of them and they will be allotted homes with the families of Odd Fellows in the city. Arrangements will be made of course for them to spend some time on Ocean View and Carolina Beach.

Excursion to Alderman's Bluff.

Did you ever take a ride on a steamer on beautiful Black River? The opportunity is offered you now. Capt. Herbert Ward will run one on the *Frank Sessoms* from this city to Alderman's Bluff on Friday, the 22d inst., and you can go up and come back for fifty cents; all by daylight. See ad for particulars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION.

Steamer Frank Sessoms, Capt. Ward, on Black river. FRIDAY, 22nd. Grandest Pic-nic Excursion of the season. MUSIC ALL DAY by Italian Band. Boat leaves foot of Chestnut street at 7 o'clock; arrives at Alderman's Bluff at 10 o'clock. Returning, leaves Bluff at 5 P. M., and arrives at Wilmington, 8 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents. Allison Alderman, Allie Drew, John Zibelin, D. J. Corbett, R. P. Paddison, D. J. Black, Committee. jy 14 6t

Kure House, Carolina Beach.

PLENTY OF ROOMS; FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.

Good Board and Every Comfort for Guests.

Board by the day, week or month.

For rates, apply to

Mrs. Hans A. Kure.

jy 10 1m

Drugs, Drugs.

12 Dozen 2-ounce Castor Oil.
12 Dozen 3-ounce Castor Oil.
1 Gross 1-8 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross 1-4 ounce Quinine.
1 Gross Laudanum.
1 Gross Paregoric.
Assafœtida, Camphor, Pills, etc.

Ask for Quotations

before purchasing elsewhere.

R. R. STONE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,
5 and 7 South Water St.

jy 13 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Pilling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever. It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 130, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 22 tf

THE FINEST CATTLE THAT IS RAISED

in rich pasture lands, watered by limpid brooks and in the primest condition, is what we pick our succulent and tender Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal from. We are expert judges of meat on the hoof, and cut and prepare a Roast, Filet, Steak, Chop or Cutlet for cooking like artists.

I. B. RHODES.

jy 1 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UM BRELLAS from

$1.00 to $3.00.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

jy 10 tf

We Want Your Trade.

WE WILL WORK FOR IT. WE DEAL IN GENERAL PROVISIONS. WE ARE AGENTS FOR.

Plankinton Hams, Squire's Pig Bellies,

NOT EQUALLED ANYWHERE. GUARANTEED TRADE MAKERS. WE HAVE SOME OF THOSE

5c Sellers,

Topical Twist-head. Cuban Blossom, Renown,

Also 10c Sellers,

Perfectos, El Captain General.

After July 1st, You Pay the Extra Tax, Until then we Sell at Old Prices. Do About Or Get Left.

Vollers & Hashagen,

GRAIN AND PROVISION DEALERS,

je 30 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Strength!

IF YOU ARE "ALL RUNDOWN" AND FEEL TIRED AND LISTLESS AND NEED A TONIC TO RESTORE YOUR STRENGTH USE

"Sterilized Malt Extract."

Recommended by Physicians all over the country and is especially indicated in convalescence, general debility of nursing mothers, loss of appetite and in insomnia, and is especially gratifying and welcome to the most delicate stomach.

There is no better preparation of its kind on the market than "Sterilized Malt Extract." It is absolutely pure and wholesome, and for the sake of the poor as well as the rich we sell it at 20 cents per bottle. Special price by the dozen.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, &c.

N. B.—Come see our "Strong Man" in the window. jy 10 tf

W. S. W.
JUL 5 1898

Get a Stamp to Cancel Your Revenue Stamps.

MADE AT

Short Notice

BY THE

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Bell 'Phone 240. tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 8.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.
R. O. GRANT Superintendent. je 29 tf

FOR RENT.

that desirable

Store No. 2 and 3 South Water Street.

Apply to

D. L. Gore,

No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

jy 13 tf

Alleghany Springs,

Virginia.

Recommended by the State Medical Society, is celebrated for its cures of Dyspepsia, in its various forms. Most extended and beautiful grounds in the mountains. Special rates to families. For descriptive pamphlet, testimonials, terms, &c., write to

je 23 1m C. A. Colhoun, Prop.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.00; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, *of* New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

THE RAILROADS RECOVERING.

The condition of the railroads of the country has been steadily improving within the past year, and this is a good sign, for the railroads are a pretty good barometer of the business and industrial situation. They can prosper only when the industries which give them business prosper, and when they prosper it is a pretty sure sign that the industries upon which they depend prosper. The following which we clip from the New Orleans *Picayune* shows that the railroads are getting out, if they have not entirely gotten out, of the wilderness:

"The *Railway Age*, an accepted authority on all matters appertaining to railroads, reports that the record of receiverships for the first six months of the present year shows that the total of financial disasters has been surprisingly small. Receivers have had to be appointed for only seven companies in the first half of 1898, with an aggregate mileage of 347 miles, and a combined capital and bonded debt of $25,376,000. A comparison with former years will show how small these figures are:

Receiverships.	No. of Roads.	Miles.	Bonds and Cap'l stock.
First half of 1893.....	27	5,393	$370,831,000
First half of 1894.....	22	2,988	220,101,000
First half of 1895.....	11	2,402	149,615,000
First half of 1896.....	18	3,896	190,361,000
First half of 1897.....	19	1,314	151,651,000
First half of 1898.....	7	347	25,376,000

"These figures show that a striking change has taken place in the matter of financial disasters among the railroads. No road of any magnitude has had to pass into the hands of the courts during the past half-year.

"The record of sales under foreclosures is not so promising; but it should be remembered that the foreclosure sales do not represent recent financial troubles, but rather the clearing up of former wrecks. These sales, according to the *Railway Age*, 'being the cleaning up of the catastrophes which marked the closing period of the spell of hard times. The property of 19 companies has been sold, representing 2,374 miles of line and a combined capitalization and funded debt of $110,077,999. By far the largest item in the list is the Kansas (and Denver) Pacific, with 747 miles of line and over $48,000,000 of capital and bonded debt. Next in importance were the Memphis and Charleston (292 miles) and the Atchison, Colorado and Pacific (255 miles). These three companies between them represent more than one-half of the mileage of the total nineteen companies and considerably more than one-half of the capital and bonds.

"Comparing the figures for the past six months with the same six months in previous years, the *Railway Age* makes the following showing:

Foreclosure Sales.	No. of Roads.	Miles.	Stock Debt.
First half of 1893.....	17	1,194	$36,935,000
First half of 1894.....	16	1,816	76,032,000
First half of 1895.....	20	3,296	100,941,000
First half of 1896.....	18	3,402	340,040,000
First half of 1897.....	24	3,982	277,516,000
First half of 1898.....	19	2,374	110,077,999

"The revival of the demand from abroad for American railway properties indicates that a more healthy condition of affairs now prevails among the roads. The liquidation of the properties through the courts has resulted, to a very large extent, in the absorption of the weaker lines by the stronger ones, and the consequent creation of great systems in which the losses of unprofitable properties are offset by the gains of the richer ones. Moreover, in these great combinations of railway properties, lines which by themselves were unprofitable, from paying connecting links in the hands of other companies. This improved condition of things among the railroads is certain to have a most favorable effect upon the general finances of the country.

The improved conditions are easily accounted for in the large movement of crops occasioned by the foreign demand for our food stuffs, accompanied by a revival in our industries which was one of the natural results of the large crops, of the home and foreign demand for food stuffs and the increased price which put millions of dollars in circulation which were locked up since the panic of 1893, the disaster which put so many of our railroads into the hands of receivers and put many of them under the hammer,

This is a gratifying statement because while it shows that our railroads have passed through the ordeal, the indications are that the betterment is permanent, and this is something on which the whole country as well as railroad men and those interested financially in rail. roads, may rejoice. If any one section of the country has occasion to feel more gratified than another at this improved condition it is the South for with the improvement will come the revival in railroad building which was stopped by the financial disaster of 1893 which put a stop to such enterprise, and from which the recovery was very slow, the South being the first to show signs of the revival.

This might have been expected, however, for the South stood the financial strain better, and suffered less than other sections did; but as railroads are built mainly on borrowed capital furnished by the capitalists of the North or of other countries railroad building in the South was checked if not altogether stopped. But when the country began to recover the South was the first to feel the quickening pulse, as she was the last to feel the effects of business prostration and then felt it less than other sections did, and this was not withstanding the fact that cotton, her principal money crop, has been at a discouragingly low figure during all these years.

But the enforced economy during those years of depression, with the greater diversification of crops, and the raising of more home supplies than formerly, with the industrial development which has taken place, has put the South in a much more satisfactory condition than she had been for years prior to 1893, and offered more inducements to capitalists to put their money into railroad building, for which there is yet a large demand in this section, for many hundreds of miles will be needed in the development of our coal areas, and to meet the demands of the growing iron industry, and the increasing export business of our South Atlantic and Gulf ports, which is attaining very large proportions.

Unless the signs are at fault and we are much deceived, this war will be followed by an era of extraordinary activity, in which the South will figure largely, perhaps more so than other sections, where the inducements for enterprises are not so numerous nor so tempting. A vast amount of money has been or will be put into circulation by this war, several hundreds of millions of dollars, which will go into the channels of trade and seek investment in various enterprises, of which the South will get her share.

The tendency is that way now, for there is more talk of and more actual investment of capital in this section now than there has been in several years, and the enterprises are of a substantial and important character, the establishment of which will contribute to the general and permanent prosperity. We are not looking for an instantaneous boom, nor for any boom at all, but for a steady and continuous improvement in the conditions which the whole country will feel, and the South more than any other section. This is the way we read the indications, and we do not belong to the rainbow-chasing contingent.

MINOR MENTION.

A Washington dispatch published yesterday denies the report that this Government had submitted peace propositions to the Madrid Government, adding that no overtures had been made by this Government, and that any overtures in the direction of peace must come, directly or indirectly, from Spain. No one who gives thought to such matters had any idea that this Government had made any overtures for peace, for the double reason that it would be premature and might be construed by the Spanish Government as an evidence of weakness or wavering purpose. The war leaders in Spain do not seem to be able to grasp the situation and it is quite possible that they might construe a peace proposal coming from this Government as a sign that the people and the Goverment are getting tired of the war, the result of which might be to encourage them to fight on and make it more difficult to bring them to terms. As we see it this Government is not anxious for a peace movement until it has secured possession of Porto Rico and strengthened its grip on the Philippines, when it will feel that it is in a position to hear peace proposals, or to make proposals if that should be requested. The way is left open for Spain to seek the friendly offices of some other government and thus begin peace proceedings "indirectly," ascertaining without appearing on the scene what would be required of her, and it is not at all improbable that the indirect agencies have been at work some time. The Spanish Ministry simply lacks the moral courage to confess itself vanquished, and to ask for peace.

* * *

When it was announced that Commodore Watson was to be sent to the coast of Spain with some of our most formidable warships, the presumption was that it was a strategic move to force the recall of Camara's squadron which had ostensibly sailed for the Philippines to tackles Admiral Dewey. If this was the object it has been successful and the question may now be asked what more is to be accomplished by sending our warships across the ocean. If it were certain that they could meet Camara's fleet on the sea and destroy it as Dewey did the fleet at Manila and Schley did Cervera's fleet, that would be a distinct gain, for it would leave Spain practically without warships, but Camara may very easily elude Watson, and if he desire take refuge in some Spanish port from which it would be very difficult to dislodge him, and where it would be equally or more difficult to attack him. Bombarding Spanish towns would do little if any good, but might do positive harm, by enlisting the sympathy of European powers which might look upon such a movement as unnecessary, and as showing a disposition to crowd a weak opponent, and an ignoring of the declared purposes of the war. This would deprive this country of the moral advantage she has while she sticks to her original declaration, and might possibly lead to complications that would give us trouble. If Watson crosses the ocean he must strike hard, quickly and effectually, for he will be far from his base of supplies, and cannot carry coal and munitions of war for very extensive operations. Viewing the situation as we do, now that Camara's fleet is on the way home, the best place for our warships for the present is where they are.

* * *

The impression has been pretty general that the Mexicans were an indolent, thriftless race, who as a rule took the day as they found it and made little effort to better their condition. While, of course, there were some exceptions, taking the Mexican population as a whole, there was foundation for this opinion. But Mexico has been catching on to the progressive movement of the age, and the Mexico of to-day is not the Mexico, of some years ago. The fact is that there are few more progressive countries in the world now than Mexico, and few countries that offer greater inducements to industry, enterprise and capital. This progressiveness is, doubtless, due in a great measure to the free intercourse between that country and this resulting from the completion of the railroads which now make it so easy for the people of the respective countries to travel and thus gain knowledge that will be useful to them. Americans have been quick to avail themselves of these opportunities and consequently there are many of them in Mexico now and some of them leaders in her most important enterprises. As an illustration of how that country is progressing industrially we clip the following from the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"On good authority it is stated that within the past few years she has more than doubled the number of her cotton factories, and that she has scored marked achievements in other directions.

"In 1896 not less than 197 cotton factories in Mexico paid taxes to the Government. Of these, three were knitting mills, four were spinning mills, eighty-eight were spinning and weaving mills, six were spinning, weaving and printing mills and six were printing mills.

"The motive power ef these factories aggregated 13,829 horse-power, and their mechanical outfit comprised twenty-four printing machines, 13,660 looms and 448,156 spindles. They employed 20,944 men, women and children, and consumed 53,273,397 pounds of raw cotton. Half of the raw cotton consumed was imported from the United States and half was produced at home.

With respect to the output of these cotton factories of Mexico for the year 1896, it is put down at 7,116,547 pieces of cloth and 3,858,829 pounds of yarn and coarse thread. While the cotton industry of Mexico is ever sixty years old, the pioneer establishment dating back to 1834, it has not been until recent years that any marked degree of development has been reached in this direction. But Mexico is beginning to shake off the lethargy which has heretofore fettered her limbs and to occupy the place in the procession of nations to which she is entitled by reason of her extraordinary resources.

Miraculous Benefit

RECEIVED FROM

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ELI P. BABCOCK, of Avoca, N. Y., a veteran of the 3rd N. Y. Artillery and for thirty years of the Babcock & Munsel Carriage Co., of Auburn, says: "I write to express my gratitude for the miraculous benefit received from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I suffered for years, as result of army life, from sciatica which affected my heart in the worst form, my limbs swelled from the ankles up. I bloated until I was unable to button my clothing; had sharp pains about the heart, smothering spells and shortness of breath. For three months I was unable to lie down, and all the sleep I got was in an arm chair. I was treated by the best doctors but gradually grew worse. About a year ago I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and it saved my life as if by a miracle."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE All PAIN. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change je 26 1y su tu th

TWINKLINGS.

— "What is Shakespeare's definition of a late supper?" "Such stuff as dreams are made of."—*Judge.*

— "Alas!" sighed Mrs. Peck, "one can never tell what a day may bring forth." "That's true, my dear," replied Henry. "A man may be happy to-day and married to-morrow."

— Wife—"We've been living here six months now and not one of the neighbors has called." Husband—"Don't worry. I'm going to have a telephone put in the house next week."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Junior—"So you didn't propose to her, after all?" Weed—"No, and I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom."—*Boston Traveller.*

— "I've cured my husband's insomnia." "How did you do it?" "Pretended I was sick, and the doctor left medicine which Henry was to give me every half hour all night long."—*Chicago Record.*

—Which?—"I hear that old Bullions is going abroad to stay all summer." "What's the matter? Is his health broken down, or does he want to get rid of his typewriter?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Promoter—"You needn't be a bit afraid; the company is perfectly safe." The Lamb—"Oh, I've no doubt about the company being safe enough. I was thinking about the safety of my money."

— First New Yorker—"Still, what good reason is there for annexing the Philippines?" Second New Yorker—"Confound it, if the government doesn't annex them, Chicago will!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "I often wonder," said Miss Sprocket, "what becomes of the popular songs. They are soon forgotten." "They meet with a dreadful fate," replied Mr. Spokes. "How is that?" "Everybody murders them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— "So I am never to come to see you again, Millie?" "No, sir! All is over between us!" "And I suppose you will want your letters back?" "Yes, sir. Bring them with you the next time you come."—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "A throne," said the boy king with the gravity becoming his station, "is very much like a bicycle." "In what respect?" inquired the Prime Minister. "Things go easily enough while you are on. But it's hard to dismount gracefully."—*Washington Star.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Concord *Standard*: Gradually the negroes are returning from Fort Macon to their homes here. Quite a number of them, displeased with the soldier life, swore that they were not yet 18 years of age, which was false.

— Statesville *Landmark*: There are now 110 Federal prisoners in the State penitentiary at Raleigh. They have been placed there since the penitentiary was designated a Federal prison. —— Fifty-one of the pigeons released by Mr. R. K. Murdock a few weeks ago, at 5 o'clock in the morning, reached their destination, a distance of 500 miles on an air line, at 4.30 o'clock the same afternoon.

— Charlotte *News:* Mr. J. C. Orr, of Crab Orchard township, lost one of his finest horses by hydrophobia yesterday morning. The animal was bitten last January by a dog that was not then known to be mad. The horse began to act strangely about nine days ago and soon showed decided symptoms of hydrophobia. Mr. Orr put it in a close stable, where it was confined until it died. Mr. N. A. Orr, who reported the case this morning, said that the horse suffered intensely. When it was taken with a fit its moaning and even heart-throbs could be heard some distance away. It had fits almost continuously all day Sunday and Sunday night, and during the time bit its legs and kicked the skin off its under jaw. There is no doubt in the minds of those who saw the animal's manœuverings that it had a genuine case of hydrophobia.—A mad dog visited Mr. Jno. K. Alexander's in Mr. Orr's neighborhood this morning and bit two of his dogs. A negro who was leading a cow in the road near the house saved himself by taking to his heels when the dog made at him. The cow, it seems, was not bitten. The dog passed on without being killed.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Dewey's despatches are a model of terse clearness and modest reserve in language. He ought to open a school. The rhetoric of deeds is best suited to war. Dewey understands it better than the rhetoric of bulletins.—*New York Commercial, Ind.*

—— There is not a bit of danger that Commodore Schley will not have the fullest justice done him. Any attempt to belittle the part he played in the fight with the Spanish ships would give him double regard and recognition at the hands of his countrymen, who love fair play as they love the flag.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The interesting question is, what have all these 100,000 Spanish troops in Cuba been doing all these years that they could not capture or exterminate the little handful of insurgents we have found there? It begins to appear as if the Spanish officers kept the revolution going for the purposes of the revenue they got out of it.—*Charleston News and Courier, Dem.*

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

The Sure La Grippe Cure.

There is no use suffering from this dreadful malady, if you will only get the right remedy. You are having pain all through your body, your liver is out of order, have no appetite, no life or ambition, have a bad cold, in fact are completely used up. Electric Bitters is the only remedy that will give you prompt and sure relief. They act directly on your Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, tone up the whole system and make you feel like a new being. They are guaranteed to cure or price refunded. For sale at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Only 50 cents per bottle. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SMOCK-MARRIAGES.

Instances In Maine of a Custom That Prevailed In England a Century Ago.

A Bangor lawyer attending court in the ancient town of Wiscasset, Me., went rummaging recently in the colonial court records of the place and in the course of his reading ran across the official registration of a "smock marriage." Not knowing what sort of marriage that was he looked further and got considerable light upon a custom that prevailed in England a century or two ago and also to some extent in the American colonies.

Smock marriages were weddings where the bride appeared dressed in a white sheet or chemise. The reason of such a garb was the belief that if a man married a woman who was in debt he could be held liable for her indebtedness if he received her with any of her property, and also that if a woman married a man who was in debt his creditors could not take her property to satisfy their claims if he received nothing from her. In England, says an antiquarian, there was at least one case where the bride was clothed puris naturalibus while the ceremony was being performed in the great church at Birmingham. The minister at first refused to perform the ceremony, but finding nothing in the rubric that would excuse him he married the pair.

To carry out the law fully as the people understood it the ceremony should always have been performed as it was in the Birmingham church. But modesty forbidding, various expedients were used to accomplish the desired purpose and yet avoid the undesirable features. Sometimes the bride stood in a closet and put her hand through a hole in the door. Sometimes she stood behind a cloth screen and put her hand out at one side, again she wound about her a white sheet furnished for the purpose by the bridegroom, and sometimes she stood in her chemise or smock. Eventually, in Essex county, at least, all immodesty was avoided by the bridegroom's furnishing to the bride all the clothes she wore, retaining title to the same in himself. This he did in the presence of witnesses, that he might prove the fact in case he was sued for any debts she might have contracted. A marriage of this kind occurred at Bradford in 1783, and the following is a true copy of the record of the same:

BRADFORD, Dec. yo 24, 1783.

This may certifie whomsoever it may concerne that James Bailey of Bradford who was married to the widow Mary Bacon Nov 22 last past by me yo subscriber then declared that he took the said person without anything of estate and that Lydia the wife of Eliazer Burbank & Mary the wife of Thomas Stickney & Margaret the wife of Caleb Burbank all of Bradford were witnesses that the clothes she then had on were of his providing & bestowing upon her

WILLIAM BALCH, Minister of yo Gospel.

It is noted by the same writer that in all cases of smock marriages that have come to his knowledge the brides have been widows.

It is thought that during the reign of George III there were many smock marriages in Maine, then a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay, chiefly in Lincoln and York counties or in the territory which is now so known. There is nothing to show that the practice outlived the Revolution. In Maine up to 1852 a husband was liable for debts of his wife contracted before marriage, and no such subterfuge as the smock marriage could relieve him.—New York Sun

English Women Smokers.

A New York society woman who has a long line of social connections in England said in discussing the smoking habit among women over there, about which so much has been printed lately: "English women whom I have received in my home—and I receive many—almost without exception smoke. It is not a giggling matter with them, as it still is with our women, to some extent. It is a matter of course." And the cigarette habit is growing fast in feminine circles here. If you don't believe it, inquire in the stores where 'specially made for women" articles are sold. Smokers' outfits for all sorts and conditions of womankind are now on sale, most of the high priced ones being imported from dear old London.—New York Letter.

Unsalable.

Weaver—Poetry, is something that is born in one. It cannot be acquired. The making of poetry is a gift.

Beaver—So is the disposing of it, so far as I have had any experience.—Boston Transcript.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. C.: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, and took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Barbadoes Molasses

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

jy 2 tf

The North Carolina College of Agriculture AND Mechanic Arts.

Will re-open September 1, 1898, with improved equipment in every department. Twenty-three experienced specialists in Faculty. Full courses in Agriculture, Science, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Expenses very moderate.

For catalogues address

Pres. A. Q. HOLLADAY, RALEIGH, N. C.

je 28 tf.

The French Fad Overdone.

The French have had hospitable reception from us of, late years, says Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., in The Atlantic. Their books have been read with diligence, their novels have strewn ladies' tables, their ideas have inspired our men of letters. "Englished," "done into English," translated, converted, transfused into English, French literature furnishes forth our young ladies with conversation and our young gentlemen with cosmopolitanism, until the crushed worm of national prejudice begins to squirm and turn. Flaubert, the high aspiring; De Maupassant, the cunning craftsman; Bourget, the puppet shifter, and Zola, the zealot, have had their innings. Their side is out. The fiery bowling of Mr. Kipling has taken their last wicket, and those of us who have been born and bred in prejudice and provincialism may return to their English-American ways with a fair measure of jauntiness. We are no longer ashamed to lose interest when we hear of an "inevitable" catastrophe or of "impeccable" style. We yawn openly over "bitterly modern spiritual complexities." Let us have done with raw admiration of foreigners. Let us no longer heed Ibsen and Zola

Or what the Dane intends or what the French.

Eternity.

Here is a schoolboy's definition of eternity: "When our ships all come in; when the sea gives up her dead; when Father Time hangs up his scythe; when the heavens are rolled up like a scroll; when Gabriel blows the ram's horn; when the solar system collapses; when we find the lost Charlie Ross and the man who struck Billy Patterson; when Johnny gets his gun; when society becomes pure, and 'after the ball is over'—then will be eternity."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Gratitude.

The Medical Record tells of a man who was cured of blindness by a surgeon remarkable for his unprepossessing appearance. When vision was fully restored, the patient looked at his benefactor and said:

"Lucky for you, young man, I did not see you before you operated or I would never have given my consent."

Those Perfect Eyes.

She—It is said that only one person in 15 has perfect eyes.

He—It seems strange that every fifteenth should be a girl who is engaged to be married.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6½	6¾
Standard	7	7¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12	14
Sides ℔ ℔	8	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6	6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 10	
New New York, each	1 20	
New City, each	1 10	
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	24	
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	18
Northern	18	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks		50
Virginia Meal		50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	8	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy Cream		11
State	10½	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔		
Laguyra	12	16
Rio	8	10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	20
EGGS—℔ dozen		12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		5 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	6
Extra	4 35	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade		3 30
Choice		3 75
Straight	4 50	4 75
First Patent		5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	50	53½
Car load, in bags—White	50	10½
Oats, from store		45
Oats, Rust Proof		45
Cow Peas	90	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green		8
Dry		12
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	80	85
Rice Straw		50
Eastern		90
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½	7¾
North Carolina	6	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	1 25
LUMBER (Dressed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead		26
Barbadoes in barrels		28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		27
Porto Rico, in barrels		28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	15
NAILS ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50	12 00
Rump		13 00
Prime		11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	15
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		1 10
Liverpool		70
Lisbon		
American		70
On 125 ℔ Sacks		45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	6 50
Common	1 60	2 25
Cypress Sage	2 50	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	5¾
Standard A		5¼
White Extra C		5
Extra C, Golden		4¾
C, Yellow		4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		9 00
Mill, Prime		7 00
Mill, Fair		6 00
Common Mill		3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6-24 heart	7 50	8 50
" Sap	5 00	6 00
5-24 Heart	4 50	5 00
" Sap	4 00	4 50
6-24 Heart	6 00	6 50
" Sap	5 00	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon Northern	1 00	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	3 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	8	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market steady at 24 cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23½ cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market steady at 95c per bbl for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.25 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine quiet, 23¼, 23c bid; rosin firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	86
Rosin	315
Tar	147
Crude Turpentine	71

Receipts same day last year.—103 casks spirits turpentine, 453 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations: Ordinary 3 5-16 cts. ℔ lb
Good Ordinary 4¾ " "
Low Middling 5 5-16 " "
Middling 5¾ " "
Good Middling 6 " "

Same day last year, middling 7¾c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 50 to 52½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Money on call quoted at 1¼@1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 485½@486 for demand; 484¼@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 485½ and 487. Commercial bills 483½. Silver certificates 59@59½. Bar silver 59½. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds were quoted weak; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124@125; do. coupon, 124@125; U. S. 4's 110@110¼; do. coupon, 110¼@111¼; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 112½@113½; do. 5's, coupon, 112½@113½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 101.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine quiet at 26½@27c.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24c bid; sales 515 casks; receipts 1,392 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,611 barrels; receipts 3,962 barrels; closed: A, B, C, D 90c@$1 00, E $1 05@1 10, F $1 15@1 20, G $1 30, H, I $1 40, K $1 45, M $1 50, N $1 60; window glass $1 75, water white $1 85.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The feature of speculation in the cotton market today was the covering of old short accounts. There were also evidences of broadening interest in outside investment circles. A better feeling prevailed from the start, Liverpool cables reporting a firmer situation in the English market than had been anticipated, while crop advices were more conflicting than in some time past. Shedding, moisture and insects were the chief causes for complaint. The market closed steady at a net gain of 3@8 points. Total sales futures 54,600 bales.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 54,600 bales at quotations: July 6.04c, August 6.06c, September 6.05c, October 6.04c, November 6.04c, December 6.07c, January 6.09c, February 6.12c, March 6.15c, April 6.19c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16c; middling gulf 6 7-16c; sales 3,990 bales.

Net receipts 12 bales; gross receipts 443 bales; exports to Great Britain 413 bales; exports to the Continent 2,772

AN OPEN LETTER
To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, *of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of* "CASTORIA," *the same that has borne and does now bear* Chas. H. Fletcher *on every the fac-simile signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. This is the original* "CASTORIA" *which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the* Chas. H. Fletcher *has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which *even he* does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"
BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having
The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary.

je 22 21t

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds
of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's
FINE SHOES
JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.
We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

a 17 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. Cuisine up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean.

je 2 tf

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders.

JAMES F. POST, Jr.,
Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

je 21 21t

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

Je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.
feb 25tf Goldsboro, N. C.

Trade Mark. BIG G Trade Mark.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

THE BALLADE OF BRAVE MEN.

A song for the men so true,
The sailors of sunken ships,
The sport of the winds that blew,
Devoured by the waves' white lips.
There where the sea gull dips,
There 'neath the sky so blue,
There where the schoolboy strips—
Brave men, there is rest for you.

A song for the shipwrecked crew,
The men of the docks and slips,
Propelled by a sail or screw,
You made many perilous trips.
With the canvas torn to strips,
Before the gale you flew.
No more the wild wind whips,
Brave men, there is rest for you.

A song for the men too few,
For nature so few equips,
Who drink that awful brew
That only a brave man sips.
The stanchest of ships are chips.
No power can the sea subdue.
No longer the cold spray dips.
Brave men, there is rest for you.

—William S. Lord in New York Tribune.

LIZOTTE.

My south is not that of Mistral, of Daudet or of Roumanille. The great water courses which traverse it have no torrentlike rapidity. The hillocks do not cast upon the imperturbable heavens hard and classical profiles. The south wind which often blows here does not burn the skin like an African simoom. It bears the fresh breath of the ocean; it does not consume; it caresses. My south is not that of Provence. It is an attenuated south, calmed by the vicinage of an occidental sea. Sometimes the joys of cold weather may be tasted here. It resembles Tuscany so much that, traveling in the neighborhood of Siena or of Perugia, I have often forgotten that I was in an alien country.

My south is that corner of Languedoc so celebrated for the gayety, the valor and the braggadocio of its inhabitants. It is the Gascon land, with a soil that is meager on the hills, and so there propitious to the vine and rich upon the plains, and so there propitious for pasture land. A stream of the color of copper (the Garonne) and a large river calm as oil (the Lot) irrigate it, overflowing every winter in fecundating inundations. A mild country, tempered by its associations with Provence, it is nevertheless the south. The Gascon is nearer to the Spaniard and Italian than to the French of Touraine and of Normandy. My south is environed by three things which make one thoughtful and grave — the ocean, the mountain and the pine forests.

I am back there once more, and, notwithstanding the passage of 20 years, I recover there the joy of my vanished childhood. What a simple, free and rustic life I led there as a little boy! I still retain a taste for the country which nothing has been able to abolish—not the years spent in Paris, not the emotions of the literary life or the passion of travel. That little village where I lived, where I learned simultaneously orthography, Latin and nature; that church in which, as a lad in red soutane, I served mass for the good cure, Destourbes—that blessed spot, in short, is nearer to my heart than Paris and even than those cities of art which I have most passionately loved. How many times in Paris, dreaming on all this, I found myself suddenly miles away from the realities which surround me! Then they asked me, "Of what are you thinking?" And I dared not answer.

How can I tell these grave people, these academicians, these senators or even these flighty and light headed worldlings:

"Excuse me, I am thinking of the village of Fontgrance, of the parsonage, of the Abbe Destourbes and of Lizotte."

Lizotte?

Yes, that Agenaise lassie, half peasant, half worlding, who revealed the sweetness of woman's presence to the little thinker and dreamer that I then was.

I must tell you that they are good to look upon, our girls of the Gascon country. They have not the rather hard type, the accentuated Greek type, of the Arlesiennes, but their tall figures are less supple, less stocky, their more humid eyes have more sweetness. Like the girls of Arles, they know how to walk proudly under a burden, their busts rolling under their corsets. Upon their head, girt with a black silk handkerchief, you are astonished not to see, placed in exact equilibrium, the urn of the canephore.

Lizotte was an incarnation of this charming and piquant type.

When I became her friend, I was 15 years old. I lived in Fontgrane. Every day I went to the parsonage to take a lesson in Latin from the Abbe Destourbes. The abbe was a kindly teacher, a lover of Virgil, whom he recited with devout intonations like a prayer. Irma, his housekeeper, adored me and would have made me eat or drink every hour of the day. As to the parsonage, an ancient building, whose walls dated from the Roman epoch, it was, with its ruined arches and its thick walls, a delightful retreat, cool in summer and warm in winter and always perfumed with an odor of incense and of wax.

But what was best in the parsonage was Lizotte—Lizotte Destourbes—the little niece of the abbe, the daughter of the Destourbes of Agen, he who kept at the corner an important establishment of fruits and candies. Lizotte was some months older than I. She loved fun like a child, and none the less did not disdain from time to time to play the lady, as she paced along the sidewalk on Sundays, attracting much attention from the young fellows, for she was truly adorable, with her pink cheeks, her cherry lips, her eyes whose whites were faintly tinted with blue. She arrayed herself in brilliant colors. She loved red and yellow and white, but she knew how to harmonize this discord of tints upon her strange little person, and it seems to me that she was always very well dressed.

She would roll her black hair under an embroidered silk handkerchief, enveloping the top of her chignon with a sort of toque, one end of which fell upon the nape of her neck. That is the customary headdress of the Gascon girls, and I know nothing more fetching. Alas, the peasants are beginning to abandon it.

Unforgettable days, in the parsonage at Fontgrane. The garden belonged to us, with its regular squares carefully laid out, as well as the somber church with broken columns and the parsonage, of which only a corner was occupied by the cure, all the rest being devoted to our games and our discoveries. Never since have I made such tremendous journeys nor such curious ones as those which I then undertook with Lizotte in the attic of the parsonage—a real wilderness of entangled beams. Under the direction of Irma we used to work, Lizotte and I, in decorating the altar. The skillful hands of the little girl played around my clumsier boyish fists. When I was guilty of some awkwardness, when I let a garland fall or allowed a candle to go out, the saucebox did not spare to box my ears. I was perfectly happy.

Later I read the famous phrase of Heine, "Madame, if you wish me to fall in love with you, you must treat me like a dog."

I recall above all others a certain evening of April.

The Church of Fontgrane had taken on the special holiday aspect of the season. The crucifix, the pictures, the devotional statues were covered with violet serge, yet this semimourning had nothing saddening about it—in the first place, because outside the joyous springtide was already announcing its triumph, and, second, because the coming feast of the Redemption illumines with hope even the sad days that precede it.

Lizotte and I were enjoying a holiday on the plea that we had to attend to the decorations. I dined pleasantly enough at the parsonage between the Abbe Destourbes and the little minx, who amused herself by kicking me on the shins under the table. This hurt me sometimes, but I always found it delicious, and I said nothing. * * * We had finished the frugal repast and had already left the table, when a messenger came to call away Abbe Destourbes to a very old lady who was very sick and wished to make her confession.

He instantly donned his overcoat, took his hat and his stick and sallied out with the final instruction that I was not to leave Lizotte alone in the parsonage. For, the night being dark, Irma accompanied her master, lantern in hand.

So I was left, tete-a-tete with my little friend, instructed to defend her at need against all nocturnal perils. This charge gave me great pride, but at bottom I was forced to own to myself that she had in me a rather poor defender. She was at that time far braver than I. That evening was delicious and terrible. Masters of the parsonage and of the church as we were, and familiar with every recess and corner, we could walk around in the utter darkness without danger of a misstep. Such was the strange diversion which Lizotte determined upon. Taking me by the hand, she drew me into the interminable, winding corridors of the house, then into the cool solitude of the nave. She whispered into my ear at the same time awful stories of ghosts. Suddenly she burst out into a song, her fresh young voice accentuating the vowels in the Languedoc fashion.

Come, divine Messiah!
Bless our unfortunate days!
Come, source of life!
Come, come, come!

But when she ceased the church answered to her voice in such horrible reverberatory echoes that we madly fled back through the sacristy and the long, winding corridors to the dining room of the parsonage, where we fell into chairs, affrighted and laughing at our fright.

Then as the Abbe Destourbes did not return, Lizotte enumerated to me all the presents she had received on her birthday, which fell that year on Palm Sunday—what her father had given her, and what her Uncle Dalidou, and her Aunt Combes, and Mme. de Rancagnas, whose daughter was studying with her the catechism of perseverance. Every time the creaking of some of the ancient woodwork gave me a thrill, or one of the mysterious sounds that occasionally issued from the neighboring church startled me, Lizotte would pinch my arm to recall me to reality. At last, the subject of presents having been exhausted, my little friend, who was never taken unaware and never suffered from a scarcity of ideas, rose from her chair and went on tiptoe to open the buffet of the dining room. She drew from it a box of white wood, which she laid cautiously on the table.

This box was a present which Lizotte had brought from Destourbes d'Agen to his brother, the cure. A hundred of the finest prunes were arranged side by side in layers of 20, upon beds of laced paper. You must not forget that Agenais is par excellence in the country of prunes. The whole valley of the Garonne and that of the Lot between Agen and Villeneuve are planted with plum trees, which give marvelous fruit of a well noted celebrity. After the harvest, which takes place in August, they are stewed, they are put away in boxes, and there are your prunes ready for the whole year.

The prunes which Lizotte had brought were phenomenal ones, large, meaty, bursting with juice and lustrous and perfumed. He who has not seen such prunes has seen nothing. The girl was right in the pride with which she displayed these products of the paternal business. As to me, I should have wished to compare their taste at once with their fine appearance. But, alas, the slightest theft would be easy to discover. The prunes fitted in one against the other like the stones in a mosaic, and the abbe had not yet touched them.

After a long and contemplative silence Lizotte said:

"If I let you taste one of these prunes, what would you say?"

I really acknowledged that the experiment would be very agreeable to me.

The little minx made that gesture which signifies in every language, "Wait a moment; don't stir." She delicately lifted out of the box, first the upper layer of prunes, then the second, each in its bed of paper, took a prune from the third, carefully replaced the two layers that she had taken out, then closed the box and put it back in the buffet.

All these maneuvers were executed with an ease, a perfect mastery, which filled me with admiration.

But now Lizotte had returned to me, holding between two fingers the stolen prune. She began by appropriating to herself at one bite the exact half of the prune. This seemed to me entirely equitable. Then, just as people offer sugar to a lapdog, she tendered me the other half in her red finger tips, amusing herself by withdrawing it as soon as I approached my mouth to the morsel.

A pretty game! My lips caught without retaining sometimes her nails, sometimes her brown fingers and sometimes the fist of my little friend, and how shall I say it? It was soon the prune that tempted me the least, and in prolonging the chase I at last felt weak with the delight of it. Then I seized Lizotte's arm, I snapped the prune, but when I had swallowed it I still held imprisoned the slim little hand with my lips above it. Lizotte was much stronger than I. In our childish struggles she always came out victorious. Nevertheless this time she did not withdraw her hand. She merely turned away her face, which had become suddenly red, and it seemed to me that she trembled a little.

Oh, that exquisite hour of innocent caresses! All who have known such an hour know also, I think, how to love most delicately. Almost swooning away, I murmured:

"Oh, Lizotte! I love you, I love you!"

It seemed to me that for the first time I saw the pretty pink face of my little friend, her great black eyes, her supple figure and the beauty of her somber tresses gathered under the knotted kerchief.

Suddenly Lizotte thrust me away from her. She turned a little, hiding her head with her arm. Astonished, I raised my eyes. I saw the Abbe Destourbes standing in the frame of the doorway. He looked straight at us. He was very red. The scene of which he had been a witness had undoubtedly disturbed him violently, for his breviary was hanging from the end of the little piece of cloth in which he usually carried it, and the devotional pictures, sliding out of the pages, were whirling around the floor like choristers escaped from a sacristy.

He said severely:

"Pick those up!"

Lizotte did not stir. Half turning her back, her head slightly bent, she was nervously playing with her fingers on the strings of her apron. I noticed that her shoulders and her chignon shook.

"She is weeping," I thought. At present, having deeper thought on this matter, it is my opinion that she was laughing.

Sheepishly, I picked up the sacred objects—the Holy Virgins, the Saint Josephs, and replaced them in the breviary. The abbe did not scold me. He contented himself with saying:

"Go home to your parents. It is time for you to be in bed."

After this event I was no longer allowed to play with Lizotte. That was an awful grief to me, but you may be sure I spoke of it to no one, and so I began to know, before love itself, the delicious suffering of love.

When the holidays arrived, I still saw at the church and afar off the pure profile, the supple figure, the knotted kerchief of Lizotte.

But, alas, never more did she laugh at me or box my ears. Never more did my lips touch her brown hands.

All this happened long ago. Nevertheless, when I visit Gascony, when I walk in Agen, I sometimes meet Lizotte.

Only Lizotte is a woman. She has married a notary. She wears a hat. And she is no longer Lizotte.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

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MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

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☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. je 9 tf

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING.

"The King's Jackal," by Richard Harding Davis.
"The Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett.
"A Bride of Japan," by Carlton Dawes.
"The Gospel of Freedom," by Herrick.
"The Celebrity," by Churchill.
"A Man at Arms," by Scallard.
"At You-All's House," by Baskett.
"Javan Ben Seir," by Walker Kennedy.
"Penelope's Progress," by Kate Douglas Wiggins.
"The King's Henchman," by Johnson.

All the above and many other new publications at publishers' prices.

HAMMOCKS, "Old Glory," the Stars and Stripes, woven into a Beautiful HAMMOCK.

The "Utopia," the Most Luxurious Hammock Made.

jy 10 tf **C. W. YATES & CO.**

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

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The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 75 cents per Share.
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The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

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Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay,

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BOTTOM PRICES.

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Wholesale Grocer.

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Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address
THE MORNING STAR,
my 26 tf Wilmington N. C.

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr.

C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South,

says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder nas disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours. Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
my 12 tf Providential, Moore Co., N. C.

MEATS.

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FLOUR ALL GRADES.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE — SAL

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:18 p. m., Laurinburg 6:35 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:30 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 8:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:30 a. m.

Train 402—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m. leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:53 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:39 a. m., Wadesboro 6:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 3:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:12 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:30 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:58 a. m., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:36 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:30 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

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General Offices Portsmouth Va. Je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 49 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 38 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS!

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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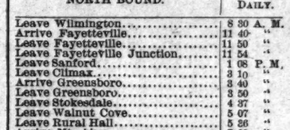
The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown. S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington,

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN..... Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN..... Saturday, July 16th
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN..... Tuesday, July 26th

Steamship Geo. W. Clyde does not carry passengers.

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THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y jy 8 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK

J. W. Norwood, President.

je 23 tf

Remember

The Great Excursion to Washington and Baltimore will leave the city on Tuesday, July 19th, at 8.30 A. M., via Norfolk and Old Point Comfort. Fare to Norfolk and return, $3.00; Washington and return, $6.00; Baltimore and return $6.00. The opportunity of a life time; don't miss it. For information and Tickets don't fail to call on the undersigned who will take great pleasure in looking out for the comfort of his friends and patrons. A. PERMPERT,
jy 10 tf 11 South Front street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12.05 a. m., Wilson 12.40 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.30 p. m., Tarboro 2.31 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6.40 p. m., Norfolk 8.55 p. m., Washington 11.30 p. m., Baltimore 1.03 a. m., Philadelphia 3.50 a. m., New York 6.53 a. m., †Boston 3.00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p. m., Warsaw 9.10 p. m., Goldsboro 10.10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6.45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11.37 p. m. Weldon 1.48 a. m., †Norfolk 10.15 a. m., Petersburg 3.14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7.41 a. m., Baltimore 9.02 a. m., Philadelphia 11.25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9.00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 p. m., Newbern 5.40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 65—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 p. m., Chadbourn 5.28. p. m. Marion 6.34 p. m., Florence 7.15 p. m., Sumter 9.32 p. m., Columbia 10.50 p. m., Denmark 6.12 a. m., Augusta 7.55 a. m. Macon 11.15 a. m., Atlanta 12.35 p. m., Charleston 10.50 p. m., Savannah 1.50 a. m., Jacksonville 7.30 a. m., St. Augustine 10.30 a. m., Tampa 6.05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 3.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p. m., †New York 9.00 p. m., Philadelphia 12.08 a m., Baltimore 2.50 a. m., Washington 4.30 a. m., Richmond 9.05 a. m., Petersburg 10.00 a. m., Norfolk 9.10 a. m., Weldon 11.50 a. m., Tarboro 12.29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1.10 p. m., Wilson 2.20 p. m., Goldsboro 3.05 p. m., Warsaw 3.59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a. m., Philadelphia 12.09 p. m., Baltimore 2.25 p. m., Washington 3.45 p. m., Richmond 7.20 p. m., Petersburg 8.12 p. m., †Norfolk 2.20 p. m., Weldon 9.43 p. m., †Tarboro 6.00 p m., Rocky Mount 5.40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6.22 a. m., Goldsboro 7.01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8.05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 9.00 a. m. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 a. m. Jacksonville 10.26 a. m.

Sunday 12.15 P. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 a. m., Sanford 3.07 p. m., Jacksonville 8.00 p. m., Savannah 1.45 a. m., Charleston 6.33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7.50 a. m., Macon 9.00 a. m., Augusta 2.30 p. m., Denmark 4.17 p. m., Sumter 6.06 a. m., Florence 8.55 a. m. Marion 9.34 a. m., Chadbourn 10.30 a m., Lake Waccamaw 11.09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.15 p. m., Halifax 4.30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p. m., Greenville 6.57 p. m., Kinston 7.55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a. m., Greenville 8.52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11.18 a. m., Weldon 11.33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9.10 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11.00 a. m. and 7.20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p. m.; Sunday, 4.15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7.40 p. m. and 6.10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a. m. and Sunday 9.00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10.05 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8.30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9.00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10.25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., N

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1898.

BLANCO GETS DESPERATE.

Attempted to Commit Suicide When He Learned of the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 13.—According to advices from Havana, received here to-day, Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish Admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago harbor, all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet, the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival. When the true story of the defeat came, it was discredited, until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crape and other black draperies. Blanco was in his palace when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days. When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant and where many are starving daily. This and other valuable information was brought by Jose Pauline Blanco, who indignantly repudiated a suggestion of kinship with the Governor General. He says he is a loyal Cuban, and escaped to avoid the necessity of fighting against his cause, as every man in the island who is able to bear arms is being pressed into the Spanish service. He obtained a fisherman's permit to go outside Morro and at 6 o'clock Monday morning put off in a small boat. The United States gunboat Bancroft was stationed six miles out and he rowed out to her, the Cojimar batteries east of Havana firing two shots at him when he was observed passing beyond the prescribed limits. The Bancroft transferred him to another boat and he was brought here, where the local junta will care for him. The sailors of the two American ships made up a liberal money subscription for him and gave him some new clothing.

Conditions in Havana.

Blanco says the living conditions in Havana are constantly growing worse, the greatest distress necessarily falling on the Cubans, because nearly all the food is seized for the troops. There are about 70,000 in the city, consisting of volunteers, mobilized troops, militia and regulars. Their rations are largely rice and beans, without even bacon. Jerked beef, Blanco says, sells for 30 cents a pound, bread of poor quality for 50 cents a pound, lard $1 00, meat 75 cents, corn meal 25 cents and rice 50. Sharks for food are eagerly bought, and the day before Blanco left the city one shark caught in Havana harbor sold for $15.50.

Work on the defences continues with tireless vigor. Two lines of cables bearing torpedoes have been strung across the harbor from the city side to Morro Castle, and the same has been done in the bay of Mariel, where, it was reported in Havana, American troops are to be landed. Sand battery No. 2, east of Havana, has lately mounted six-inch guns in the extreme eastern side of the battery commanding the coast line and a few days ago sent two shots at the Mayflower, which had been cruising close to the shore, supposedly out of range. New masked batteries are also being built along the shore.

Blanco further reported that three weeks ago the Spanish steamers Montevideo and Santo Domingo crept out of the harbor at midnight, with all lights out, and safely got through the blockade. The Spanish ships now in the harbor, he says, are the gunboats Conde Venadito, Marquise de La Ensenada, Nueva Espana, Filipinas and Nanez Pinzon, several of which are unfit for service. The guns have been removed from the cruiser Alfonso XII and used for shore batteries, and the cruiser has been converted into a hospital ship. There are also in the harbor a number of smaller warships of the nature of converted yachts, including the Flecha, Aguila Magallanos and two others. All of these vessels, except the Alfonso XII, are always ready to move on short notice. The merchant steamers Josefa, Adola and Maria Herrera are also in the harbor.

LYNCHING IN VIRGINIA.

A Negro Ravisher Hanged to a Tree and Riddled With Bullets Near Charlottesville, Va.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12.—The negro, John Henry James, who criminally assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp, on the public road near her home yesterday morning, was lynched about 10 o'clock this morning two miles west of the city by an armed posse of two hundred men. It was made evident last night about 9 o'clock that he was the man who made the assault and the excitement ran to such a pitch that the authorities slipped the prisoner out of the back way of the jail and sent him to Staunton on a special train for safe-keeping. A special grand jury had been summoned to try the case this morning at 10.30 o'clock and the court was in session when the news came that the train which bore the prisoner had been stopped by two hundred men near Wood's Crossing and the prisoner taken off and hung to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. Citizens who witnessed the lynching have reached the city and testify to the fact of the lynching. Judge White and Commonwealths Attorney Woods and Sheriff Watts did all they could to prevent the lynching and allow the man a fair trial before the court, but the lynching party outgeneralled the authorities.

Cardinal Gibbons has prepared a circular to be read in the Roman Catholic churches Sunday morning which is intended to carry out the suggestion made by President McKinley that the people of the land unite in giving thanks for the victory of the American fleet off Santiago.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

EXPECTATIONS IN WASHINGTON.

It is Believed That To-day Santiago will be Surrendered or Captured.

GEN. SHAFTER'S PROGRAMME.

Government's Desire to Hurry Up Matters Strengthened by the Appearance of Yellow Fever Among the Troops. Good News from Dewey.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—While the long expected fall of Santiago did not take place to-day, it is evident that the crisis has been reached. Within the next twenty-four hours Santiago either will surrender or will receive such a baptism of fire as seldoms falls to the lot of a besieged town.

"If he refuses, I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy. Are ready to bombard the city with thirteen-inch shells."

That is the programme laid down by Gen. Shafter and it is to be carried out to the letter. Gen. Shafter is still commanding, according to the War Department officials, and although dispatches have been received from Major General Miles, signed "Major General Commanding," it is said that he has not displaced General Shafter in direct charge of the operations. The public, in one of these telegrams from General Miles, was given the first notice that our government, in the course of negotiations with General Toral, had offered to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain. A few days ago it was stated that the President would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that conditions have been modified as indicated by Gen. Miles. This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Toral's army, removed to Spain, would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba and would serve as good purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army. To allow the Spanish General to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana. Our government was moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment. This desire has been materially strengthened by the

Appearance of Yellow Fever

within the American lines. It was first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, comes the final admission that they are genuine yellow fever cases. Their appearance has determined the authorities upon a more active prosecution of the campaign. Orders either have or soon will go forward to Gen. Shafter to discuss no more with the Spanish commander the terms of surrender, but to proceed to assault that town with all the force at his command as soon as the present truce expires. It is expected by Shafter that the navy will co-operate and, while Secretary Long has received no direct advices on that point from Admiral Sampson, he fully credits the expectation. Reluctant as the War Department is to sacrifice the many lives that might be lost in a assault, it is deemed to be better policy to make it than allow the men to rot away with fevers and other diseases during the long period that would be required to perfect the reduction of the city by steady investment. An expectation is still entertained here, however, that this assault will be unnecessary, through Toral surrendering before it begins. It was perhaps the spread of this belief caused by a knowledge of the more energetic steps in prospect, that tended to remove largely the feeling of depression manifested at the opening of the day upon the circulation of rumors of the appearance of yellow fever in the American camps.

After Capture of the City.

Regarding the future of Santiago nothing has been officially stated, but it is significant that orders were issued from the department this afternoon to prepare the First and Second regiments of volunteer immunes for immediate departure for the front. This would seem to be indicative of a purpose on the part of the government to garrison Santiago with fever-proof men, after its capitulation, thus permitting the removal of the regular troops to more healthy points.

Good News from Dewey.

Turning to the Far East, it was refreshing to receive to-day good news again from Dewey. In fact, it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subig bay, and just reported, as he did. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene is much the superior of either of the two American vessels and in tonnage is almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together. From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships. The Irene is a protected cruiser, built of steel, with three screws, two funnels and two military masts; 4,400 tons. Her protected deck is of steel three inches thick. Her armament consists of fourteen six-inch guns, eight one-pounders, four torpedo tubes and one torpedo vidette boat. The Raleigh is of 3,183 tons and the Concord of 1,700 tons. The Raleigh has a protected deck of 1½ inch thickness, and the Concord protected steel deck of 1½ inches. Together the two American boats have about 40 guns, four gattling guns and eight torpedo tubes. In armor the German ship is much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage in number and general effectiveness.

Not a Menace by Germany.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace, which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ship might lead to an inquiry by this government as to the purpose of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or to attach serious importance to the incident.

Dispatches from Gen. Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following dispatch from General Shafter was posted at the War Department at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon:

"*Playa, July 13.*—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.—Your telegram, saying no modification of orders allowed, just received. Have had interview of an hour and a half with General Toral, and have extended truce until noon to-morrow. Told him that his surrender only will be considered, but that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue to fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender; if he refuses, I will open on him at noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

"W. R. SHAFTER."

Soon after the following bulletin was also posted:

"*Playa, July 13, 1898.*—Secretary of War, Washington.—At a meeting between the lines at which Generals Shafter and Wheeler and the Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he was unable to act without the authority of his government, but has received authority to withdraw, and surrender harbor, ports, munitions of war and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his government regarding offer of our government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

"MILES,
"Major General Commanding."

On the bottom of the bulletin of Miles' dispatch was written:

"The permission to withdraw has been declined by the War Department."

THE SITUATION AT MANILA.

Germans Said to Fraternize With the Spaniards—Insurgents Gain Possession of a Spanish Steamer.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HONG KONG, July 13.—Letters received here from Cavite under date of July 9 say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutined and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island.

Continuing, the letters confirm the story told by the Associated Press correspondent at Manila in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition.

The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Dysentery is reported to have broken out among the American troops.

U. S. Troops at Cavite.

LONDON, July 14.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at Cavite writes as follows, under date of July 10, via Hong Kong:

"I arrived here on July 7. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Anderson received me cordially and gave me quarters with the officers of the Fourteenth regular infantry. The American troops are a fine looking body of men, but the discipline is easy and not at all comparable to an English army corps.

"There are about 160 cases in the hospital, chiefly of complaints caused by eating fruit or drinking unfiltered water. A steamer arrived on the 9th from Australia with 3,000 frozen carcasses for the American forces.

"The condition of Manila is said to be terrrible. It is hoped the town will surrender without necessitating a bombardment, but the Spanish authorities are obstinate and a capitulation is not likely. The whole American expedition is expected here by July 30.

"Admiral Dewey, whose attitude has been particularly humane and lenient, has now declared a complete blockade. Yesterday he sent away the British steamer Esmeralda which wished to take passengers for Hong Kong. The conduct of the Germans still causes grave suspicion."

PROTEST AGAINST PEACE.

The Spanish Army in Havana Declare They Will Not Recognize Any Agreement.—

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says Captain General Blanco has replied to the Spanish government's reiterated representations in regard to peace by energetically protesting against the idea of peace. The captain general says the report that the government has resolved to negotiate with the United States has had a deplorable effect, especially among the troops. He adds that a deputation of officers chosen by the army had begged him to convey to the government their protest against any propositions of peace, claiming that nothing can justify a cessation of hostilities at present.

Continuing, General Blanco says: "The army has only just come into action, and thus far cannot be said to have suffered a reverse, although opposed numerically to a far stronger force. The deputation declares that so long as it is not conclusively proved that the troops are incapable of successfully defending Cuba, Spain cannot treat for peace without dishonoring her army in the eyes of the world. The Cuban volunteers are even more violent opponents of peace. They declare they will not recognize any agreement concluded under the present conditions, and that even deserted by Spain they will continue the war themselves."

SECOND N. C. VOLUNTEERS,

Ordered to Relieve Fifth Regulars on Duty at Various Points in the Department of the Gulf.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ATLANTA, July 13.—Orders were issued to-day assembling the Fifth U. S. infantry, now on duty at various points throughout the Department of the Gulf. It is not known who is to command the Fifth, but the duty will fall either to Col. Richard Comba, now at Santiago, or Col. H. B. Freeman, the commander at McPherson. The Fifth, which is Gen. Miles' old command, has been until recently under the direction of Col. H. Cook, now retired. To relieve this regiment two companies of the Second North Carolina infantry, have been ordered to the garrison at Fort McPherson, one company goes to Port Royal, S. C., another to Tybee, and two to St. Augustine.

The Third Texas iufantry will be divided between New Orleans, Galveston, Eagle Pass, Corpus Christi, Pensacola and Dry Tortugas.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cent per box. For sale by B. R. BELLAMY.

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

All Negotiations for a Peaceful Surrender Ended in Complete Failure.

SHAFTER MUST CAPTURE IT.

But the Assault Cannot Begin Until Heavy Artillery is at the Front. Heavy and Continuous Rains Prevent Movement of Guns

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

OFF JURAGUA, July 12, 8 P. M., via Kingston, July 13, 10 A. M.—All the negotiations for a peaceful surrender of Santiago de Cuba ended in utter failure to-day and the city must fall by the sword. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, has finally and definitely refused Gen. Shafter's proposal for an unconditional surrender, and the American army now only awaits the word of its general to begin the final struggle.

Just when the attack will be made depends upon the time which will ensue before Gen. Randolph can land his batteries at the front, as it is definitely settled that the forward movement will not begin until the army is fully backed up by the big guns, the absence of which cost so many lives during the previous engagements.

When Attack Will Begin.

Gen. Randolph's movement began early this morning, but to-night out of the ten batteries, only one of four guns had succeeded in making its way over the almost impassable trail to the trenches at the front. This with the four batteries already there, is not considered by the American commander as sufficient and probably twenty-four hours more will elapse before the general engagement begins. Gen. Lawton's entire division was moved to the northward a mile and a half, his extreme right being placed at Caimero on the border of the harbor. This movement places the American forces in a semi-circle entirely surrounding Santiago and cutting off the retreat of the Spaniards except by water, as our flanks rest at the water's edge.

The late arrivals of volunteers were moved up from Jaragua and the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio and the regiment from the District of Columbia, were located in the trenches vacated by Lawton's men.

Hines' battery was swung around to the north, closely connecting with Lawton's forces and now occupies a bluff from which it can fire directly into the heart of the city. This is a most important move as it enables the American forces to shell the city without injuring the hospitals and public buildings, which are flying the Red Cross flags, the present position being such that shells can be thrown over all the buildings thus protected from assault.

The little town of Caimenes was evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday and is now occupied by the Cuban troops with a few companies of regulars. Its occupation is most important to the American forces, as it completes the semi-circle from water line to water line, and hems the city. It was a great blunder on the part of the Spaniards to desert the town without a struggle, as with it Gen. Lawton flanks them completely. Near this point the Spanish left lies and this flank has been known to be the weakest portion of their line. During the week's truce they have been strengthening its entrenchments at this point. Gen. Lawton anticipates little difficulty in driving the Spaniards from their positions.

The Plan of Battle.

Under the present plans the American army and navy will begin the attack at the same time. The fleet will hurl shells into the city, while the great coil of American soldiery will gradually tighten about the Spanish positions, the divisions advancing from all along the line. As the semi-circle narrows the batteries in the rear will maintain a heavy fire. The American officers feel confident the city can withstand this terrible assault but a short time.

Gen. Miles went to the front to-day and will probably remain there the greater of to-morrow. The General was accompanied by Troop A of the Second cavalry, the only mounted troop of Gen. Shafter's army. It was raining heavily when the start was made. Owing to the deep mud it was almost dark when he reached the front.

To the correspondent of the Associated Press, who accompanied him to the front, General Miles said: "I have not come down here to take command and shall probably remain but a few days. It is too late to make any changes in the plan of campaign, even if I desired to do so. But, I have no complaint to make. Things seem to be moving in good shape. I intend to look over our lines and positions and study the situation thoroughly, but I will not interfere with the conduct of the campaign. This is likely to be the only trip I shall make to the front."

The Rainy Season.

The last two days have been the worst of the campaign, so far as the weather is concerned. Fierce, tropical thunder storms have been frequent, with an almost continuous downpour of rain. The rifle pits and trenches at the front have been flooded and last night few men in the besieging army were able to sleep, owing to the amount of water on the ground. The already heavy hardships endured have been greatly increased and much illness is likely to result, as no adequate shelter is possible.

The trail to the front is in frightful shape. The streams are swoollen and the soft soil is cut into almost impassable shape by the wheels of supply wagons. One of Randolph's light batteries occupied a whole day in getting to the front. The rain is coming down in torrents to-night and a thunder storm is raging along the coast. If the storm continues, it is likely to delay operations seriously.

Troops from the auxiliary cruiser Yale and the St. Paul have been landing in the rain all day and have been going into camp wet and miserable. It has been a bitter experience for the raw troops but they will be pushed right on to the front to-morrow.

Miles and Sampson Confer.

The fleet was inactive all day. The Brooklyn occupied a position about five miles west of the harbor entrance and the remainder of our warships were strung along the coast as far east as Juragua. At the latter point the flagship New York lay nearly all day. Rear Admiral Sampson and Gen. Miles were in frequent communication during the afternoon. Gen. Miles went on board the New York at about 9 o'clock and a frequent exchange of notes between the two commanders occurred later. The nature of their conference could not be ascertained; but it is supposed to have related to a concerted attack upon Santiago.

Several of our ships, including the New York, with Commodore Watson on board, spent the day coaling at Guantanamo Bay.

Scarcely a wounded man remains at the hospital headquarters here. Almost all the sufferers have been either sent North on the returning transports, or have been sent on board the hospital ship Relief which lies off shore. It is most fortunate that the transfer was made before the rains set in, as it is difficult to provide shelter from the storms. A number of men sick with fever and measles and other ailments are still here.

Malarial Fever

continues to give the physicians trouble, but so far only one death has resulted. Mr. Nicholas Fish will leave for the North to-morrow with the bodies of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Captain Capron, who were killed with the Rough Riders in battle.

The men of Gen. Lawton's division yesterday cut a large water main which is believed to be the source of the supply of Santiago. The main entered the city from the northeast and is the largest one yet found. A stream of pure water as large as a man's body has poured from the pipe since it was cut and has proved valuable to the Americans.

A few deserters who came out of Santiago to day reported that the city's water supply is scant and of very bad quality.

The reports of wholesale desertions reach the American lines almost daily, but there have not been a hundred deserters from the Spaniards in all.

Refugees Suffering.

Gen. Shafter telegraphed to Washington to-day in regard to the extreme privations suffered by the 18,000 Santiago refugees now at El Caney, and he received a reply directing him not to assume the responsibility of their maintenance, but to give them such food as he can spare from the soldiers' stores. Already 22,500 rations have been given them, but these are exhausted, as well as the provisions sent by Miss Clara Barton, in behalf of the Red Cross society. The condition of affairs in the camp of the refugees is terrible, and if it continues many people will starve to death. Up to date, eight persons have died. The churches are being used as hospitals; one of them contains 197 persons. A very old woman committed suicide today in her distress, killing herself with a machete.

General Wheeler recommended the following officers, in his cavalry division for gallantry in action:

Brigadier General Carroll, Col. Summer, Gen Wood, Major Wessels, Major Lebord, Major Wint, Capt. Hawes, Capt. Hartman, Lieut. Andrews, Capt. Reckham. Lieut. Col. Dorsett, Major Garlington, Capt. West, Capt. Dickinson, Capt. Wm. Astor, and his aides Lieuts. Steele, Reeves and Wheeler. He also compliments Mr. Meetes, his Cuban volunteer aide, for conspicuous service.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Mysterious Change in the Political Atmosphere in Madrid—Tranquility in the Spanish Cabinet.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says:

"There is a mysterious change in the political atmosphere. The fresh breeze which set in two or three days ago in the direction of peace has for a moment subsided. The weather prophets tell us that this is a momentary lull, but they don't explain on what their prediction is founded.

"In official circles there is corresponding change of tone.

"This change is probably a reaction. Such oscillations must be expected, because practical considerations all make for peace, whereas sentimental considerations, which have a powerful influence on the Spanish mind, tend in a precisely opposite direction. Though some members of the cabinet may be giving in private conversation undue prominence to the anti-peace sentiment with a view of soothing patriotic susceptibilities, it cannot be supposed that an experienced politician like Senor Sagasta or an able diplomatist like Duke Almodevar de Rio, the foreign minister, who has displayed a remarkable grasp of the situation as a whole, would drop the substance for the shadow.

"It is impossible to speak confidently as to their views or intentions, both men being naturally reticent. All that can be stated with tolerable certainty is that Senor Sagasta's great moral influence has re-established tranquility in the cabinet; he is again firmly seated on the box, and has the team once more so well in hand that the very existence of a ministerial crisis is denied.

"Personages in close relation with the minister believe that as soon as certain confidential communications now passing between Madrid and Havana have terminated the United States government will be sounded as to what general conditions might be taken as a basis for peace negotiations. I cannot profess to guarantee the accuracy of this statement, but the information reaches me from so many mutually independent sources that it is probably correct."

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, after quoting an assertion of El Liberal, to the effect that the fall of Santiago de Cuba is the government's most ardent desire, says:

"If Gen. Blanco and the army insist on continuing the war, I am informed on the best conceivable authority that Senor Sagasta will resign and a ministry, including Senor Romero Robeldo and Gen. Weyler, will be constituted."

LONDON, July 14.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"Gen. Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import. United States consul Wildman asserts that Admiral Dewey could compel the surrender of Manila to-morrow if he liked.

LONDON, July 13. The *Star* claims to be in a position to state authoritatively that an active exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between the diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United States and Spain. It also understands that the Spanish government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to an army which has not been defeated and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty is with the question of a war indemnity, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in twenty annuities, taking in turn the tobacco monopoly and the railway concessions in Cuba and the Philippines. It is rumored that if Spain will surrender Santiago without further bloodshed, President McKinley, in order to facilitate peace, may abandon the attack on Porto Rico. If the pending peace negotiations succeed, the Queen Regent will appoint a cabinet to sign the articles of peace.

The *Star* adds that at the last moment it learns that Spain has expressed its readiness to cede to Germany the Vizayas islands, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

The transport City of Washington arrived at Fort Monroe yesterday morning from Santiago, having on board twenty wounded officers and two hundred wounded and sick privates who fought under Gen. Shafter.

GENERAL MILES TAKES COMMAND.

And Will Direct the Future Movements of the U. S. Army at Santiago.

ARMISTICE EXPIRES AT NOON.

A General Attack Will Then Be Made by the Fleet and the Troops. It is Believed, However, Gen. Toral Will Surrender.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, July 13.—Major General Miles to-day assumed command of the army around Santiago, and the future movements of the United States troops will be directed by him in person. The armistice which has been declared, pending negotiations for the surrender of the Spanish forces, will expire at noon Thursday, and unless the demands of the Americans are acceded to by that time a general attack will be made, the fleet bombarding the city from outside the harbor. It is believed, however, tomorrow morning and perhaps before then, a white flag will be flying from the fortifications. The terms of surrender insisted upon by the American commander take in not only the beleagured Spaniards in Santiago, but the whole province of Santiago de Cuba, including the garrisons at Manzanillo, Holguin, Guantanamo and Baracao.

The United States on its part, agrees to send the Spanish troops back to Spain and allow their officers their side-arms.

No other concession will be granted.

Anxiety in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained at the White House to-night until nearly 12 o'clock, waiting for dispatches from the front. Earlier in the evening Secretary Bliss was also at the White House. The situation as affected by the outbreak of yellow fever was discussed at some length. The President is greatly concerned, as is the Secretary of War, although assurances have been received that the medical corps is able to cope with the disease.

There was a rumor afloat to-night that Gen. Duffield was one of the victims of yellow fever, but official information on this subject was not obtainable.

Blanco Wires Toral to Resist.

MADRID, July 13.—Captain Aunon, minister of marine, to-day confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Duke Almodevar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, reiterated his statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place. He said that General Blanco had again wired General Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans.

YELLOW FEVER THREATENS.

Strictest Quarantine Established at Camp McCalla and Along the Cuban Coast.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, July 12.—The known presence of yellow fever at Caimanera and other towns in the vicinity of Camp McCalla and along the coast has resulted in the establishment of the strictest quarantine. Hereafter no communication will be allowed with the north side of the bay, and no one will be permitted to land from vessels entering the harbor here without a special permit from the commanding officer. This may result in considerable inconvenience to the newspaper dispatch boats. It also cuts off communication with the insurgent forces around Guantanamo under the command of Gen. Perez and the regiment of Col. Tomas.

The rules will also be rigidly enforced at Camp McCalla, although the general health of the American marines is remarkably good.

The Spaniards in and around Caimanera have been showing great activity during the last two or three days, and their forces there have apparently been increased from Guantanamo. The boldness of the American launches in venturing up beyond the port and the presence of a large number of warships in the lower bay have evidently led the Spaniards to believe that an attack is intended at that end.

ACTIVITY AT TAMPA.

Transport Neuces Sailed for Santiago With Troops and Nurses.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., July 13—There are now ten vessels in port, all being loaded with great rapidity. These vessels are the Iroquois, Cherokee, Mohawk, Wanderer, Stillwater, Mississippi, Morgan, Gussie, Miller and Whitney.

The rigid quarantine regulations are enforced regarding all vessels returning from Cuba and no one is allowed to go aboard except those who are going over to Cuba.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the transport Neuces sailed for Santiago, carrying three troops of cavalry, Battery B, of the heavy artillery, an engineering corps and a number of Red Cross nurses.

WAITING AT CHARLESTON.

The Third Expedition to Cuba Failed to Get Off Yesterday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—For some reason, known only to the military authorities, the third expedition to Cuba from this city failed to get off to-day. The transports, the Grand Duchess and "No. 30," are at the docks waiting, and orders for the men to embark have been issued, but at the last moment these were revoked, and it was stated that the expedition would not start until to-morrow. During the day 920 recruits for the three regiments here arrived from Chickamauga. They brought with them wagon trains of the various commands.

MADRID ADVICES.

News From Santiago—Peace Propositions Declared Inadmissible.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, July 13, 3.30 P. M.—The latest news received by the Spanish government from Santiago de Cuba is that is making a heroic defence.

10 P. M.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible.

YELLOW FEVER APPEARS.

A Number of Cases of the Dread Disease in the Field Hospital of Shafter's Army.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The War Department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago:

On the 11th of July a telegram was received from Lieut. Col. Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the Surgeon General that there were 14 cases of yellow fever in the field hospital which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

REVENUE TAX STAMPS.

Action Taken by the N. C. Railway Commission Against the Southern Express and Western Union Companies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The North Carolina Railway Commission to-day took action on complaints against the Southern Express Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company for exacting and collecting from shippers and senders of messages a higher rate than that fixed and approved by the commission, by forcing the payment by shippers and senders of the revenue tax stamps. The Express Company and the Telegraph Company are cited to appear July 29, and show cause, if any, why the penalties for overcharge should not be enforced, and also ordered them to furnish to the commission sworn statements of the number of messages or shipments upon which such overcharges have been made between July 1st and 29th.

The penalty as to the Telegraph Company is not less than $50.

GOOD NEWS FROM DEWEY.

Isla Grande Captured by the Raleigh and Concord With 1,300 Men, Arms and Ammunition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch:

"Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subig Bay, except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7th the Raleigh and Concord took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

"I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16th to meet the second army detachment. It is not practicable to send it to Guama.

[Signed] "DEWEY."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington.—Washington, 2; Chicago, 4.

Baltimore.—Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 11.

Philadelphia. — Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 8.

Boston. — Boston-Louisville game postponed; rain.

New York.—New York-St. Louis game postponed; rain.

Brooklyn. — Brooklyn - Pittsburg game postponed; rain.

SPANISH SHIP WRECKED

While Trying to Run the Blockade With Supplies.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Capt. Sawyer, signal officer at Key West, has reported to the War Department that the ship San Domingo was wrecked off the Isle of Pines, Cuba, while trying to run the blockade. Her nationality is unknown, Capt. Sawyer reports that he believes she was one of the vessels secured by Gen. Blanco to run the blockade and furnish food supplies to his army.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Signs of Coming Activity in Fall Trading.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The dry goods market shows signs of coming activity in the Fall trading, though actual results are far from heavy. The market for cotton goods has been unchanged. Road salesmen, both at first hands and with jobbers, are making a good showing. To-day's mail orders were numerous and also showed a growth in individual size.

At Racine, Wis., yesterday, fire destroyed the plant of the Racine Malleable and Wrought Iron Company, resulting in a pecuniary loss of $100,000, together with probably ten lives and serious injury to a score or more of others.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Carolina Beach and Southport

STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 8 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 8.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 9.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

je 5 tf J. W. Harper.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

Williamsburg, Va.

Board from $12 to $18 per month. Tuition fee for the half session, $17.50. Medical fee, $5. Contingent fee, $2. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay only the Medical and the Contingent fees and are charged $110 a month for board, fuel, lights and washing. Full Collegiate course. Next session begins Thursday, October 6, 1898. Send for Catalogue.

Lyon G. Tyler, M. A., LL.D., President.

jy 10 2m su we

Blue Ridge Springs

The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. F. BROWN.

my 28 2m

BUSINESS LOCALS.

For Horses For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Your Shipments of cotton, naval stores, and country produce of all kinds solicited. Every effort made to get the highest prices, and prompt returns always made. T. D. Love, 24 North Water street. jy 14 1w

For Rent—A new two-story Brick Store with all the modern improvements. On Mulberry street. A good location for any branch of business. Apply to I. Shrier. jy 14 1t

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

If You Want choice sweet Cantaloupes and Watermelons, get them from H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. A full line always on hand. jy 14 1t

500 Agents Wanted for profitable home work. $3.00 a day sure. Particulars, 5 cents. Address, J. E. Rue, Littleton N. C. jy 12 6t*

For the Finest Peaches in the city three times a week at reasonable prices, see L. Tate Bowden No. 6 Princess street. jy 7 tf

Photographer Runaway.—U. C. Ellis has run way ahead of his competitors and the public concedes him the right of way for the finest possible Photographs. Your work solicited. 114 Market street. je 28 1m

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. D. McEachern. 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208 sep 21 tf